The Asheville News.

VOL. II---NO. 18.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., NOVEMBER 17, 1859. {WHOLE NO. 538.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

J. L. HENRY, *N. G.*
S. W. BURGIN, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

MORRISON & SUMMEY.

Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, *M. D.*
D. F. SUMMEY.

Asheville, March 31, 1859. tf.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,
AND
J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

☞Office first door south of the Bank☜

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located in ASHEVILLE, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1½ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

J. R. LOVE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WEBSTER, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 18, 1859—1y

ERWIN & HARDY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy and Polk.

MARCUS ERWIN. W. M. HARDY.

August 25, 1859. 1y

David Coleman,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,
Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,
Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

W. G. CANDLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Montmorency Multiflorus,
(Homony Creek P. O., Buncombe County, N. C.)

July 21, 1859. 6m

WILLIAM F. JONES,
Attorney at Law,
LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

July 28, 1859. 1y

ASHEVILLE
CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

French Broad Lodge, No. 2.
K. OF J.

HOLDS its regular meetings every Saturday evening at its Lodge room on the Public Square.

T. W. ATKIN, *W. C.*

L. H. SMITH, *R.*

Asheville, October 27, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

January 6, 1859. tf.

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

HOOP SKIRTS.

ALL kinds of "hoop skirts," at every price, from $1 50 to $5, just received at

Aug. 25. J. A. PATTON'S.

The Willis Water Wheel.

THE undersigned is the Patentee of the "Willis Water Wheel," and will sell State or County Rights low.

ALSO—a small tract of land, with comfortable buildings, on the waters of Homony Creek, Buncombe county, within 3 miles of the White Sulphur Springs, and will give ample credit on land or Patent Rights. Address, Homony P. O., Buncombe county. OSCAR WILLIS.

July 21, 1859. tf

TO RENT! TO RENT!

THAT excellent stand and large and commodious building heretofore occupied by Rankin & Chapman, is offered for SALE or rent.—Persons wishing to invest will find this a most desirable property. For terms, &c., apply on the premises. [Sept. 15, 1859.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, by

Nov. 18, 1859. J. A. PATTON.

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a large and handsome stock of

GOODS,

well selected in the cities of New York and Baltimore, expressly for this market, which he will

SELL AS LOW

as the lowest, comparing the styles of goods.

His stock consists in part of

Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Salt,
Spice,
Pepper, &c.

All of the best quality, and a heavy supply.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes—all sorts and sizes. Ladies, gentlemen's and children's.

Ladies Fine Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Bonnets,

Kid Gloves, cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

A good lot of Dress Trimmings.
Thread of all kinds.
Brown and Bleached Shirting.
Gentlemen's Dress Goods—a rich and heavy supply.

Ready Made Clothing,

A rich and heavy assortment, and fine goods to make more.

Spades,
Shovels,
Axes,
Leather,
Powder,
Shot,
Lead,
Indigo,
Madder,

and a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention. Call and see, and you will be convinced that the half has not been told.

Nothing charged for showing goods. Always ready and glad to see you. Come on.

B. H. MERRIMON.

Asheville, October 27, 1859. tf

JAS. A. PATTON

HAS Just Received a large and varied assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats & Caps,
Boots,
Shoes,
Drugs,
Groceries,
Hardware,
&c., &c., &c.

He requests his friends to give him a call.

Asheville, Nov. 10, 1859.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY
AND
EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologne Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.

Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have anything to Eat you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.

Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.

A. B. ROMANO, Agent.

March, 24, 1859. tf.

1859. 1859.
SPRING STOCK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now opening at their old stand, a very desirable and attractive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Having been purchased by an experienced merchant in the city of New York, on the most favorable terms, they hope to give satisfaction to their patrons, and be enabled to sell as cheap as the big house, or any other. We invite all to call and examine our stock.

April 7, 1859. tf

FOUND,

A FEW dollars in Bank Bills, which the owner can have by describing the same and paying for this advertisement.

ROBT. HUGHES.

Asheville, Sept. 22, 1859. tf

THE PUREST AND BEST

BLOOD Purifier is Kinchen's Celebrated Alterative. A fresh supply, just received at ASTON'S.

WANTED.

A GOOD Cook and Washer. Enquire at this Office.

A Robber in Disguise.

BY EMERSON BENNETT.

A discussion having sprung up between some gentlemen who had met in a social circle, as to whether it was most proper to consider every man honest till he proved himself to be a rogue, or to consider every one a rogue till he proved himself to be an honest man, one of the party, who had formerly been a traveling bank agent, said he would narrate an incident of his own experience, which if it amounted to nothing more, he thought would at least prove pretty conclusively that it is never safe to judge of a stranger by his appearance.

"The Spring of 18—," he began, "found me a traveler through a certain portion of the West, on business connected with the bank of which I was at that time the agent, and for the transaction of which business I carried with me a considerable sum of money. At the town of L***, in the State of Kentucky, where I chanced to remain some three or four days, putting up at one of the principal hotels, I became acquainted with a gentleman who arrived in the place the day after myself, and whom, from his appearance and representations I believed to be a clergyman from the eastward, traveling partly for his health and partly on a visit to some distant friends.

"We became acquainted somewhat incidentally, and from the very first I was much taken with his appearance. He was some thirty years of age, of a slight genteel figure, had pale and somewhat ascetic features, was dressed in a plain suit of black, and wore a white neck cloth and gold spectacles.

"In the course of the conversation he gave me considerable information concerning himself; and in return I acquainted him with my business, and informed him that I should shortly set out *en route* for the city of N****, in the adjoining State of Tennessee.

"Why then, Sir," he said, „if it be agreeable to you, we will become fellow travelers, for that is also one of the places I wish to visit myself."

"I should be most happy of your company," I replied: 'but, unfortunately, my business will require me to lay over at some two or three different towns on the way."

"It will not make any material difference to me," he rejoined; "and merely for the sake of your company, I will suit my time to yours. Traveling as I am for health and pleasure, and not business, I am in no haste; a long stage is always irksome and fatiguing—and I am satisfied I shall enjoy the trip so much better by keeping myself with so congenial a companion."

"This arrangement having finally been agreed upon, the Rev. Mr. Kinney stated that he had a friend somewhere in the vicinity whom he wished to visit; but though this would require his absence for the present, he would return punctually at the time appointed for my departure.

"Shortly after this he left the hotel, and I saw nothing more of him till near the hour agreed upon; but he returned according to promise, and we both set off together—the stage which conveyed us from the town of L****, being crowded with passengers.

"At the village of S***, where I made my first halt, Mr. Kinney also made his, and we both, as before, put up at the principal public house. I proceeded to transact the business which called me thither, and he to amuse himself by sauntering through the place, and admiring the rather romantic scenery in the vicinity. Three hours sufficed to arrange all my affairs for a fresh start; but as the stage only passed through the village once in twenty-four hours, I supposed I should have to remain over till the following day.

'In this respect I was agreeably disappointed; for shortly after returning to the hotel, my clerical friend appeared, and inquired what time I should be ready to set forward.

"I am ready now, for that matter," I replied, "but there is no stage till to-morrow."

"Fortunately, my friend," he rejoined, "I have just met with an old acquaintance, who, with a team of his own, is on his way from a village a few miles back of here to the town of P***, where I believe you mentioned it was your intention to make another halt; and if agreeable to you we can gain one stage by going through with him; so that when the next regular conveyance comes along you will probably be ready to take it and save at least one day's delay."

"The idea," I replied "was a very agreeable one—for in these small places, after business is over, time always hangs heavily upon my hands; but I do not care to be intrusive, and your friend may not care to be encumbered with a stranger."

"Oh, I will settle that!" he replied: "in fact I have already done so; for thinking that you are like myself, would like to resume your journey at the earliest practicable moment, I have spoken to Mr. Worrell to that effect, and he has expressed himself as being highly pleased at having us for companions."

"Not to prolong my story with needless detail, I will merely state that the matter was soon arranged to the satisfaction of all parties—my reverend companion seeking his friend, and the latter bringing him back to our hotel, in a covered, one horse vehicle, to which was speedily transferred myself and my baggage.

"When we set out from S***, it wanted about an hour and a half of sunset; and it was calculated that by good driving, we could reach P****, a little past midnight, which would give me the whole of the morning in advance of the regular stage, and enable me to be ready to take it when it should pass that way.

"For some three or four hours everything went on very pleasantly—the road being a good one, and leading through a fine but rather sparsely settled country—and Mr. Kinney relieving the tedium of travel by congenial conversation.

"During our intercourse I had become much attached to him. He was a man of no little intellectual capacity, of manners the most pleasing, and apparently possessed a rare refinement of thought and speech.—He had studied much, read much, traveled much, and had been at all times a deep and practical thinker—at least such seemed evident from his conversation. There was scarcely a subject that he did not seem familiar with, and he could at all times express his ideas clearly, and concisely. Though contending for the highest morality, he was not, so far as I could judge, wanting in that true benevolence which excludes bigotry, affirms a conviction that there are good men among all classes and denominations. In short by one means and another, he made himself so agreeable, that I more than once thanked fortune for our acquaintance, and sincerely regretted that our arrival in the city of N**** would probably bring about a final separation.

"Night having set in as we journeyed onward—and our route, owing to the deep darkness of the heavy wood through which the road mostly lay, being too uncertain for anything like speed—and Mr. Worrell also becoming deeply interested in the remarks of his clerical friend, who just at this time had become more than usually entertaining; our horse was allowed to pick his way forward at a pace most pleasing to himself.

"When it was therefore, that we left the main road I do not know; but at length my attention was called off from the absorbing narration of the Rev. Mr. Kinney, by discovering from the motion of our vehicle, that we were actually plunging into deep ruts or gullies, and jolting over stumps or stones, in a manner inconsistent with the idea of being upon a regularly traveled stage route.

"Excuse me for interrupting you," said I to my clerical friend, "but have we not got off the main road?"

"Upon my faith, it would seem so!" he replied. "Eh! friend Worrell—how about this? Surely no stage passes over ground like this?

"There must have been a heavy rain here and gullied the road," answered Worrell, "for my horse has been along here too often to mistake the way."

"I think it will all come right presently Mr. Withers," said the clergyman, addressing me. "The road is somewhat rough, it is true; but I believe it is the main road, nevertheless. Let me see! where was I? Oh, yes—I remember!" and forthwith he resumed his story, and went on to its conclusion, occupying some fifteen minutes more, and we all this time, jolting, rocking, and pitching as badly as ever.

"Well, upon my word, friend Worrell," he said, as soon as he had finished his narration, 'I am seriously inclined to believe you have got out of the main road indeed!'

"'I do not see how that can be,' replied the other; 'for certainly the instinct of my horse would not permit him to turn aside a route which he must know leads to good quarters.'

"'Still,' said I, 'there is a possibility of our having turned off from the route; and I think before we go any further, a careful examination should be made.'

"'So think I,' coincided the Rev. Kinney.

"'Well gentlemen,' rejoined Worrell, 'I will wager half a dozen bottles of wine that we are right; but to satisfy you, I will agree to make an examination in five minutes, if we do not come to smoother traveling before that time.'

"We rode on slowly but roughly, our way being very dark and running through a heavy wood; but after a lapse of more than the time specified, finding our road had not improved, I insisted upon a halt and a careful examination of the locality.

"'Certainly,' said Mr. Kinney, 'examination must be made here, for I think myself there is some mistake. Do not disturb yourself, however, Mr. Withers,' he added as he left the vehicle with his friend, 'but remain quietly where you are, and we will soon have the matter set right.'

"After leaving the carriage, my two companions walked away together a few paces, as if to make an examination of the surrounding scene, and I heard them conversing together in low, cautious tones.

"And then it was, I scarcely know how nor why, that a strange feeling of distrust and suspicion began to creep over me. Who were these men? Pshaw! one of them was a clergyman—and could I suspect a man of his sacred calling? and the other was his friend. Ha! but did I know him to be a minister of the gospel? Might he not be a wolf in sheep's clothing? I then remembered having heard of noted desperadoes and robbers assuming a clerical appearance for the purpose of carrying out some sinister design; and my suspicions being now fully aroused, I thought rapidly and even painfully, and recalled a hundred little incidents, nothing as it were in themselves, but now seeming to form a chain of evidence that should be duly weighed and considered.

"Who was this Mr. Kinney? I had met him as a stranger in a strange place; he had in a manner pressed himself upon my acquaintance; he had proposed accompanying me, and done so, notwithstanding such obstacles as would have deterred most travelers from a like proceeding; he had absented himself, perhaps to find a confederate; he had unexpectedly, found a friend on the route, and persuaded me to accept of a private conveyance instead of the regular coach; and we had apparently got lost on a plain road, or else turned into some by path in a manner that seemed to prove some design rather than accident!

"What could all this mean? It might mean nothing. But I was not a poor traveler, I had a large sum of money in my possession; a large sum of money might be a temptation to men of a reputed integrity, to say nothing of its effect upon professional robbers or highwaymen; and under the circumstances, was it not best for me to look out for myself? I thought so. Could there be any harm in my being upon my guard?—Certainly not. If they were honest men, I should do them no wrong; if they were dishonest men, I should but do justice to them and myself.

"All these thoughts passed through my brain, seemingly in a moment of time; and the first thing I did was to feel for my pistols, a loaded pair of which I always carried concealed about my person. I drew them forth, and examined them with my ram rod. To my utter amazement and alarm, I found they were capt, but empty!

"Then it was that my suspicions became confirmed; and I remembered, of once having left them in my room, to which my clerical friend had access. Instantly I felt the hot blood rush to my temples, and beads of cold perspiration seemed to start from every pore.

"Gracious heavens! perhaps I was on the point of being murdered!

"Quickly, but quietly, I reloaded my weapons, and capped them anew. Then stealing softly and silently from the covered vehicle, I found myself in a deep hollow, with a heavy wood on either side of the narrow by road; my companions were still conversing in low tones at a short distance.—Stealthily I crept up to within a few feet of them, just in time to hear the voice of the reverend gentleman say:

"'Yes, Charley, I tell you it can be done in that way. We will announce that we have made a mistake; and then in our apparent endeavor to turn the carriage, we will manage to cramp and upset it. Then as you pretend to assist Withers to get out, you can seize him in such a manner as to pitch him forward upon the ground, so that we both can spring upon him at the same time, drag him to the bushes, and put an end to him where his blood will not show upon the path.'

"I heard this and without waiting for a reply, stole round to the back of the carriage, to await the result. I could have escaped, but a large portion of my money was contained in my traveling trunk, and I was resolved that that should not fall into the hands of the villians, even if they escaped themselves.

"I had scarcely got myself into the position intended, when Mr. Worrell came up to the carriage, and addressing me, whom he supposed to be still inside, said, with a laugh, that he believed he had lost the wine, for by some means or other we had got upon a by road, but that himself and friend would soon turn the carriage about and regain the main route. He then advised me to keep perfectly quiet, and they would manage the matter in a moment or two, and so forth and so on; to which I replied—speaking through the back part of the vehicle, so that my voice sounded within—that, having an easy seat, I was not disposed to leave it unless he required more help.

"The two then commenced turning the vehicle, and so managed matters as to upset it as they intended. I still carried out my part and uttered a groan as from within.

"'Good Lord, sir, are you much hurt?' exclaimed Worrell, in a sympathetic and anxious tone.

"'Ah! sir, what a blundering accident! let me assist you!'

"And as he began to feel carefully forward for the purpose, I slipped quietly around to the side where he stood, and, seizing him from behind, fiercely hurled him to the ground, where his head, fortunately for me, struck against a rock and deprived him of consciousness.

"'Villian!' cried I, cocking my pistols and turning upon Kinney, whom in the faint light, I discovered in the act of springing forward, 'you are caught in your vile snare, and shall not escape. Take that, thou doubly-damned monster, and return to thy master!'

"I pulled one trigger as I spoke, but the cap only exploded and the pistol remained undischarged. The next moment along with a bitter curse, there came a flash, a report and a seeming blow upon my forehead; and by a strange feeling of dizziness which immediately followed, I comprehended that myself, and believed that my hour had come. Staggering backward, I fell to the ground; but did not lose my consciousness, nor my presence of mind; and as the ruffian sprung forward to finish his work, I raised my other pistol, just as he was in the act of bending over me, and providentially sent the contents so directly through his heart that he fell back dead, almost without a groan.

"Gentlemen, I need not prolong my story. I was wounded by Kinney's shot, but not seriously, the ball having glanced from the frontal bone without fracturing it and producing dizziness and confusion without depriving me at any moment of consciousness. I was therefore enabled to get up in time to bind Worrell before he recovered from the effects of his fall; and righting the vehicle, and placing him and his dead companion within it, I lead the horse back to the main road, and drove on to the nearest village, some two or three miles distant, where I roused the inn keeper and several of the inhabitants, told my story, and placed both the living and the dead in the hands of the proper authorities.

"Subsequently I appeared at the trial of Worrell, and had the satisfaction of seeing him convicted and sentenced to a long period of imprisonment. During the trial it came out that both he and Kinney were well known robbers, belonging to an organized band of desperadoes; and even before the appearance of the pseudo clergyman at

L***, there had been a plan concocted to waylay and murder me for my money. Unsuspecting myself, I had fallen into their easiest trap and by kind Providence had barely been saved from a fearful doom.

"But I assure you, gentlemen, the lesson was one which I have never forgotten, and shall ever remember; and I think no one can blame me henceforth for insisting upon every man proving himself worthy of confidence before I put faith in him.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The Proposition to Organize a Southern Party.

The question is, whether there can be devised a more advantageous organization of the Southern people, or a more efficient combination of the Southern States, for all practical purposes, than that which already exists in the Southern Democratic party. With this organization we can carry every Southern State in the general elections, against all fusions and combinations of every name and kindred. Under the Democratic banner we can also still rally a Spartan band of sound, constitutional men, in most of the Northern States, and still triumph under that banner in a sufficient number of those States to hold the federal government strictly to its constitutional functions. For Southern Democrats to abandon their national organization in order to betake themselves to a sectional platform, would be, therefore, not only to abandon the reigns of a political power at the South to the hands of a fusion of Southern "unionists," Whigs, Know Nothings, and Heaven knows how many fragments, factions, and isms; but would strike down for ever and hopelessly the gallant band of constitutional conservatives of the North who have stood side by side with the South in so many conflicts, and make Freesoil and Abolition the only highways to political distinction and preferment in that section of the Union.—We have an abiding faith in the capacity of the masses, even of the North, to discover their political duty in grave emergencies, and their readines to perform it honestly when the exigency is urgent. However uncompromisingly the South may resist aggression, yet if they continue true to national principles at the same time, we believe there will yet be found a conservative element in the North, sufficiently potential, with Southern aid, to maintain the command of the ship of State, to subdue mutiny, to chain down fratricide, and to steer the vessel safely past the reefs and breakers of fanaticism. But if the Democrats of the South forsake their old principles, it will compel the conservative Democracy and men of the North to adopt the same course; so that whereas, now, we have a national organization that has shown itself willing to uphold the right of slave as well as of hireling new States to admission into the Union, we should then have a triumphant fusion domineering throughout the North, trampling down constitutional men, and crushing out constitutional rights—seconded by an equally insolent and hectoring Southern fusion, proclaiming union and sufferance better than dissolution for the South, and ready to temporize, compromise, and submit under every form of aggression, until our slaves were set free, our sons and daughters forced to accept amalgamation as their social lot, and Southern homes made the abiding places of infamy, insolence, and desolation. We cannot possibly conceive a more disastrous error or more arrant piece of folly than that which the Democratic party of the South would commit if it consented to abandon its present organization to form a sectional party. If, however, a majority should resolve upon the step, we would ourselves go along with the rest, and scorn to fall back into the Fusion that would be organized on the Submission platform; but for one, we protest with a loud voice and in agony of spirit against the proposition.

We repeat then, we are opposed to the organization of the Southern party; because we would thereby cause the defeat of the very objects we sought to accomplish by the measure. We are opposed to abandoning the Democratic national organization, because it already unites the best men of the South as effectually as any other plan of organization could unite them, because it keeps up our relations with the best men of the North, whom we should not abandon to the mercy of enemies more inimical and unrelenting to them than us, and because it secures the federal government from becoming a very potential agent of aggression in the hands of the enemy. Let us cling to the Democratic organization as the best guaranty of safety.

Maryland Elections.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.

The Congressmen elected are Harris, Davis and Webster, Americans; Stewart, Kunkle and Hughes, Democrats. The same proportion as before. The House is composed of twenty-five Americans and forty-nine Democrats. The Senate has eight Americans and thirteen Democrats. One county to hear from. Washington Lowe, Ex Governor, and other distinguished Marylanders, confidently assert that the Legislature will promptly enact a law to ensure peaceful elections in Baltimore hereafter.

The funeral of Kyle was attended by an immense concourse. The procession contained members of the Reform Association and a large number of the most prominent citizens. The stores and houses were closed all along the route.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald says:

A remarkable letter was sent to Gov. Wise this morning, through the Adjutant General of the State, by a lady from Fairfax county. She states that there were a great many Yankees residing in the neighborhood whom she suspected to be abolitionists, and requested that a Sharp's rifle would be forthwith sent to her to the care of a friend in Alexandria, whose address she gave. She said she had plenty of nerve, and all she wanted was the means to exercise it. I am informed that the Governor did send her a rifle, accompanied with a request that she would raise a volunteer corps of women in her region.

Mr. Alfred Robinson, of Hartford, has in his possession a Hebrew shekel, which is supposed to be more than 3,000 years old. They are said to be worth $100 each.

MULES SOLD.—Two hundred and forty mules were sold in Georgetown (Kentucky) on Monday. Yearlings ranged from $72 to $78; old ones $120.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

The steam ship Vanderbilt from Havre and Southampton, arrived at an early hour this morning. Among her passengers are Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina; the Hon. Carroll Spence, late United States Minister at Constantinople, and Judge Davis, formerly of Florida.

Advices from the coast of Africa to the 19th September report the capture and condemnation of two slavers. One of them unknown, and the other the Stephen E. Townsend, believed to be owned in New Orleans.

The interest of the foreign details is principally confined to the Morocco question.—It is stated that France, anxious to avenge Moorish outrages, urged Spain to declare war against Morocco, promising aid with a considerable expeditionary corps.

A Paris letter to Le Nord asserts that Lord Palmerston had declared to the French Ambassador, that England would not suffer Spain to occupy both sides of the Straits of Gibralter, and will oppose it by force.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, that this conversation caused much emotion in Paris, but that the French Government will not exchange its Morocco policy. A French expeditionary force is to take the field. Gen. O'Donnel will command the Spanish operations.

The London Times thinks that the only danger is that France will annex Morocco to her Algerian Colonies.

It is stated that George V. Brown, the American Consul at Tangiers, had left his post and gone to Gibralter.

The London Post says that England and France are still negotiating a joint Chinese expedition. The Herald, on the other hand, says that preparations for it are suspended.

The Paris Bourse had been dull and lower, but recovered the decline, and closed on Tuesday at 69.45.

The Pope has returned to Rome.

The report of disturbances at Palermo is confirmed, there having been a contest between the people and the troops. The Pope has promised the French Ambassador to bring about needed administrative reform.

The Spanish war news had depressed the London Stock market, but there was an improved feeling at the close. A vague distrust had also affected the Funds, but they closed firm. Consuls were quoted on Wednesday evening at 96.

Additional by the North American.

Heavy frosts and considerable snow have been experienced in England.

Parliament has been prorogued to the 15th of December.

The Paris correspondents of the London journals indulge gloomy forebodings as to the continuance of peace between England and France. A writer in the Herald plainly states that the impression has gained ground of a rupture between them as imminent. Several French provincial journals have published violent articles against England, which are known to have been written by government officials. England is warned that the hour of trial approaches which may put an end to her greatness forever.

Advices from the French manufacturing districts are unfavorable. Recent inundations in the southern provinces of France have done much damage to life and property.

The Harper's Ferry Conspirators.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Nov. 9.

Cook has made a full confession of the Harper's Ferry conspiracy. He plead guilty.

Stevens is to be given up to the Federal authorities for trial for the purpose of subpœnaing Gerrit Smith, Giddings, Seward, Hale and others.

Copeland has been found guilty of murder and insurrection. W. N. Palmer, another of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, was arrested in Memphis, and Gov. Wise has sent a requisition for him.

New York Elections.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

It is believed that the Utica American candidates, who were selected from the Democratic and Republican tickets are generally elected. The Tribune, however, says that five State officers on the American and Republican tickets are elected by a large majority, and that over four were doubtful, but Republicans probably elected. The new Senate is undoubtedly Republican, probably by an increased majority. The Assembly was also strongly Republican.

Gerritt Smith a Lunatic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

Gerritt Smith has been sent to the Lunatic Asylum of Utica seriously deranged.

Massachusetts Election.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.

Banks is re-elected Governor of Massachusetts by an increased plurality vote.

Grain Elevator Burnt.

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.

A Grain Elevator in this city, containing two hundred thousand bushels of grain, was burnt to day. Loss two hundred thousand dollars.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—The Watkins Republican, formerly leading Seward paper of Schuyler county, New York, has repudiated the entire Republican ticket since the recent Republican insurrection at Harper's Ferry. It has adopted the whole Democratic ticket, and calls upon the electors of Schuyler county to support it if they love the Union better than the wild and fanatical schemes of the Opposition party.

A grizzly bear was lately caught in a trap and killed at Skelton's Ranch, Mariposa county. The Gazette says that the "horrible brute" had been prowling about for several nights, killing hogs, etc., and as it was feared that he was after the flourishing public school located at that place, or the schoolmarm, Mr. Skelton set traps for him, into one of which Bruin was inveigled.—He weighed about 800 lbs., dressed.

A destructive fire occurred in Louisville, Ky., last week, which the Journal pronounces to be the most destructive by far in several years. The loss was over $100,000.

The State Fair.

The week just closing has been an interesting one to this community, and, we trust, highly beneficial to the State. The State Fair has been eminently successful in the display of stock and articles of all kinds, and in the numbers in attendance.—We do no more at present than present a general sketch of the exhibition. Under a judicious regulation, the names of exhibitors were not permitted to be known to the Committees, or the public, and so a list of the articles, by numbers, would not be of much interest to our readers. This regulation was adopted to ensure impartiality in awarding premiums, and we feel sure that there will be much less complaint on this score than heretofore.

We hope in our next to be able to present a full list of premiums awarded.

The exhibition in Floral Hall of fruits, preserves, wines, &c—of paintings, and the fine arts generally, as well as of needlework, together with the products of the loom, of handiwork, &c., was certainly equal, if not superior to that of former Fairs. We never saw finer, or tasted better apples than those on exhibition by Messrs. Westbrook & Mendenhall, and the Messrs. Lindley.

Planters' or Farmers' Hall was also well filled. The agricultural productions were especially and well grown; and indeed Farmers' Hall generally afforded striking evidence of the abundant crops which are crowning the labors of the husbandman, while the increased variety exhibited was indicative of the steady and more enlightened progress of our people in the cultivation of the earth.

Mechanics' Hall was also well filled with elegant carriages, buggies, furniture, &c.—Most, if not all the vehicles, we believe, were of home manufacture, reflecting much credit on the good taste and enterprise of the manufacturers. The varied and elegant lot of furniture by Mr. Shults, of Salem, excited general attention and praise.

On the grounds there were extensive lots of ploughs, and machinery of various kinds for cultivating the earth, mowing, &c.—wheat fans, smut and screening machines, horse-powers—shingle-making machine, which executed its work with the precision and finish of the hand itself,—and many articles pertaining to this department, all evincing ingenuity, skill, and adaptation to the purpose for which they are intended.

On Thursday, the day set apart for the address, the assemblage present was the largest we have ever seen in Raleigh. Tuesday morning, the day on which the Fair commenced, seemed unpropitious, on account of the rain; but it came and ceased in good time to render the occasion agreeable to all.

The dust was settled, and on Wednesday and Thursday the weather was all that could have been wished. In the absence of the Hon. David Outlaw, (occasioned by a heavy domestic affliction,) who had been selected to deliver the address, several gentlemen were called out on the stand and made impromptu speeches. Gov. Ellis, the Hon. D. M. Barringer, Gov. Bragg, Gov. Manly, Col. W. L. Steele, and Gov. Morehead, entertained the people for an hour or so, and were received with warm demonstrations of applause.

Their remarks were well-timed, appropriate, and to the point, evincing a deep interest in the cause of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The Contrast.

The following pertinent remarks we copy from the Fayetteville Carolinian:

"Our inclination to give the people a true understanding of the sentiment of the Northern press upon the Harper's Ferry outrage, has led us to the consideration of the vast difference in the tone of Democratic and Republican journals. Some of the latter approved of the course pursued by old Brown; others consider that the time for such a demonstration had not arrived. Some consider the object justifiable while the act is condemned, and more consider it an unhappy occurrence and Brown a martyr.

We have examined our democratic exchanges from Maine to Iowa, and without one single exception, the whole affair, the motive, act and insurrection are condemned and denounced. We defy examination to prove that one solitary democrat in the nation, from New England to the far West, has refused to condemn whole the affair.

Need we point out the duty of the South; has blinded fanaticism so far led her astray that she is not able to see her duty? Can she longer raise up her hand to oppose herself?

What do our old line whig friends say now to an opposition party? Of what will it be composed? There are but two parties North, the Republicans and Democrats.—Are you willing to form a party composed one half or two thirds of the black republicans? Are you willing to allow office hunters and ambitious politicians, with their irresponsible journalists, to lead you forever? * * You have opposed democracy. Why? *Because it is democracy.* You can't give any other good reason. Your fathers opposed it, therefore you oppose it.

Is it not time for you to act; to cut yourself loose from your deadly foe, and resolve that hereafter you will work and labor in the cause of democracy and the nation?"

☞ The Shearman Patriot of Sept. 10th says: About two weeks ago, a young Mr. Graves was killed in McKinney, by another, named Muse. Last week at or near Pilot Grove, still another was shot and killed.—And about the same time, a young man by the name of Harvey was killed at that bloody point on Red River known as Preston, by a lad 15 years of age, or thereabouts, named Watkins; and on Saturday night last, same place, about 10 o'clock, a party of men in disguise, suddenly rushed into a grog shop, and shot two men named respectively Hawkit and Shoat, the former died immediately, and Shoat on the following Wednesday, and at the same place.

It is said that many more are in great danger. We should not be at all surprised if, while penning this article, or before our paper goes to press, more blood is reported. Many other shooting affairs have transpired in neighboring counties, without being attended with fatal consequences, we deem not of such importance as requires chronicling.

We have Laws in Texas, but it seems they have become a dead letter, or lost their protecting influence.—*Bonham Weekly Era.*

Baptist State Convention of North Carolina.

This body held its Thirtieth Annual Session in this Town, commencing on Wednesday morning last, the 2d instant. About 150 Delegates, mipisters and lay members, were present from all portions of the State.

The former President, Rev. James McDaniel of Fayetteville, was re-elected President of the Convention. Rev. J. B. Solomon was also re-elected Secretary, and Rev. F. H. Ivey appointed assistant Secretary.

Mr. McDaniel is a model presiding officer, and his re-election from year to year is a deserved compliment.

The Introductory Sermon was preached on Wednesday evening, by Rev. J. S. Walthall. Theme, "The Christian Minister's Solicitude for the Erring." The discourse was characterized by depth of thought, and cogency of argument.

Several visiting ministers were present from other States.

The objects contemplated to be promoted by the Convention are State Missions, Ministerial Education, Foreign Missions, Colportage, and a co-operation in Domestic and Indian Missions.

These various subjects have been under consideration, and discussed with ability by the members of the Convention. Much information was elicited with regard to these enterprizes; and plans considered and adopted to advance them.

Collections have been made, during the meeting, in behalf of the above objects; but we have not been able to learn the amount contributed.

Rev. H. Petty was elected to preach the Introductory Sermon at the next Convention; Rev. R. H. Griffith, alternate. J. B. Solomon to preach the Charity Sermon, and Rev. T. R. Owen, alternate. Rev. T. J. Knapp to preach the Valedictory Sermon; Rev. B. F. Marable, alternate.

On Sabbath, the Presbyterian and Lutheran pulpits were filled by Baptist Ministers. Prof. Wingate and Rev. J. B. Solomon morning and evening at the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Mr. Knapp and Rev. Mr. Marble at the Lutheran church.—At the Baptist church, Rev. T. E. Skinner and Rev. James McDaniel officiated. At the Court House, service was held through the day for the colored people. Rev. Mr. Sumner of Ala, preached at the N. C. Military Institute at 4 o'clock. In the afternoon a Concert of Prayer for Missions was held in the Baptist Church.

The Convention closed its labors on Monday evening and adjourned.

The next Convention will meet on Wednesday before the first Sunday in November, 1860. The place of meeting was not determined, but referred to the Executive Board, and will be made known hereafter in due time.

The Session of the Convention in this place has afforded our citizens another of those seasons of social and intellectual enjoyment, at once pleasant and instructive.—We doubt not that all our citizens regretted the arrival of the final adjournment of the Convention, and of parting with those who have made such a lasting impression for good upon our community. A more pious, social, gentlemanly body of men we have never seen convened anywhere; while the debates upon the floor of the Convention, and the earnest preaching and practical application of the great truths of the Gospel characterizing the pulpit efforts, evidenced no ordinary amount of ability and theological knowledge. We trust that their short stay in our midst has been of some pleasure to them, as we know the intercourse of our people with ministers, delegates and visitors, has been very pleasant. They carry with them to their respective fields of labor our best wishes.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

THE BOTTOM DOLLAR.—From "Footprints Across the Continent," published in the New Orleans Christian Advocate, we take the following incident:

"We stopped at Barilla Springs for breakfast. Found there a large train of emigrants. Two ladies came down to the stage to talk with Mrs. P. The oldest said she was moving simply to follow her daughter; the daughter said she was following her husband. I inquired into their history a little. They had moved from Tennessee to Mississippi; then to Texas, now to California.

I said, "I suppose you will go next to the Sandwich Islands?"

The young one replied with some spirit, "If I ever get to California, you may bet your bottom dollar that I'll never move again."

"The emigration from Texas to California is very heavy. The Atlantic States yield thousands to Texas, and Texas in her turn, sends them to the Pacific; and to my astonishment I find scores here about to come back to Texas."

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Richmond, says: "I have heard some gentleman remark to Governor Wise, if it were not better that he had brought the prisoners on to Richmond, in order to avoid the possibility of their rescue. He replied that he would give $5000 if there was a jail on the line of the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania; if there was, he would have chosen it above all others for the confinement of the prisoners, and then give the fullest guarantee that no rescue would occur as long as he was Governor of Virginia.

Later from Brownsville, Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.

Cortinas (the bandit) has defeated the citizens of Brownsville. He threatens to take the city and then march on Brazos.

DIVISION OF CALIFORNIA.—The question of dividing the State of California was recently referred to the voters of that portion interested. A large majority was polled in favor of division. It remains for the Legislature to take further action on the matter.

Fire and Loss of Life.

ATLANTA, GA. Nov. 8.

A fire broke out last night in the store of J. A. Gibson, commission merchant. There were four or five kegs of powder in the building, which exploded, blowing out its entire front, killing Mr. Levin J. Blake, and wounding several other persons very severely.

The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette announces the death of Judge Thomas Halliburton, formerly of North Carolina.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

C. S. BROWN & CO.'S

FOUR HORSE COACHES FOR THE EAST,

LEAVE Asheville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, A. M., reaching Morganton to SUPPER, by 8 o'clock, remaining over night, and will connect every trip (or refund the Fare) with the

Trains of the Western North Carolina Railroad,

At the Catawba River, arriving in Salisbury by 4 o'clock, and Charlotte to supper by 7 o'clock. There is no NIGHT TRAVEL on this Route, and by the 15th of November the Cars will arrive at Newton. Passengers will then arrive in Salisbury to Dinner.

By our old Schedule we lost several connections with the Cars. In every instance where a connection is lost by our Line after this date *we will refund the Fare and pay your expenses.*

C. S. BROWN & CO.

Oct. 13, 1859. 3m

United States Mail Line,

FROM

Asheville to Charlotte.

DAILY.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the traveling public to the above line of

DAILY STAGES,

connecting at Charlotte with the Daily Trains on the Columbia and Charlotte, and the North Carolina Rail Roads.

To persons going East this is the cheapest as well as the most direct route; and passes through one of the most romantic and beautiful regions of Western Carolina. Running in full view of the celebrated

HICKORY NUT FALLS,

in day light, the traveler has an opportunity of viewing that magnificent and wonderful work of nature. A fine view is also obtained of the loftiest peaks of the world-renowned

BLACK MOUNTAIN.

Many other noted localities cannot fail to interest the traveler.

New and splendid Coaches, fine Stock and the very best Drivers, will insure the comfort, speed and safety of passengers.

Office at Charlotte: Kerr's Hotel.
" " Asheville: Gudger's Hotel.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
Contractor.

July 7, 1859. 6m

☞ Charlotte Democrat copy 6 months.

Reems' Creek Masonic & Sons of Temperance HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

THE next session will commence on Monday October 3d. The location is in a community which for morality, intelligence, and healthfulness has no superior. The undersigned having considerable experience in teaching, flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to any who may entrust their sons and daughters to his training and instructions, and as it is his object to make the school a permanent one, no pains will be spared to advance the pupil as rapidly as possible, and at the same time grounding him thoroughly in his several studies. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the character in the State.

The government of the school will be kind and gentle, but firm.

Students admitted at any time and charged to the close of the session; unless in case of protracted sickness.

Boarding $1 25 to $1 50 per week.

Tuition as formerly, and exceedingly low.

Contingent fee of 25 cents, invariably in advance.

Any information in regard to the school may be had by application to Rev. J. S. Weaver, W. R. Baird, or the undersigned.

J. H. CALFEE, Principal.

Sept. 4, 1859—3m.

CITY OF MOREHEAD.

Great Sale of Lots.

ON Thursday, 17th November, 1859, will be sold, on a credit, to the highest bidder, a large number of LOTS in said CITY.

The completion of the Rail Road and Warehouse, the extraordinary facilities for shipment, the large class of vessels that can enter the Harbor and lie alongside the Wharf and Warehouse, the number of good buildings that are going, or have gone up, the great demand for more LOTS, all combine to make another sale necessary.

J. M. MOREHEAD, President
Shepard's Point Land Company.

Sept. 15, 1859. tds

EXECUTORS' SALE.

On the 22d of November, proximo, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the town of Morganton, county of Burke, (beside other personal property,)

28 NEGROES,

Consisting of men, women, boys and girls, many of them being as likely and desirable in every respect as can be found in the State.

Terms of sale made known at the time.

C. M. AVERY,
T. GEO. WALTON,
Executors of Thos. Walton, Dec'd.

October 20, 1859. tds

CHANGE!

THE firm of Rankin & Chapman is this day closed by mutual consent. Robert H. Chapman, Jr., has the management of the entire business of the concern. All persons indebted to the firm either by note or book account, are requested to come to a settlement at an early day.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Sept. 15, 1859.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

A LARGE variety and of beautiful styles, expected this week and on hand at

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

SHERIFF'S DEEDS,
DEEDS OF TRUST,
EQUITY DEEDS,
DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE,
And all other Blanks, for sale here.

25 Lbs. Fresh Hops,
500 lbs Blue Stone.
500 lbs. Sal Soda,
200 " Flower Sulphur,
100 " Ground Mustard, Just received and for sale at

ASTON'S.

1859 FALL GOODS 1859

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing every variety of Goods suited to this market.

Our goods have been selected with great care and we hesitate not in saying, will compare favorably with any Stock ever shown in this place. We invite the attention of our friends from this and the adjoining counties to examine for themselves; they are for sale and will be sold for cash or to prompt customers on reasonable terms.—We take in exchange for goods all the articles of barter taken by any other concern here. Examine our stock before purchasing, it may be of use to you.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

REYNOLDS' CARRIAGE & HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned invites the attention of purchasers to the largest assortment of vehicles ever offered for sale in the Southern country.

Four seat Germantowns & Rockaways from	$150 to $250
Coaches of various kinds, from	350 to 600
Six seat Rockaways, from	275 to 350
Buggies with Enamelled leather tops, from	125 to 175
Buggies without tops, from	80 to 125

All work Sold is Warranted.

Charts containing every variety of vehicle, together with a list of prices will be furnished by addressing G. N. REYNOLDS,

No. 89, Meeting st., Opposite S. C. Institute.

Oct. 6, 1859—4t.

SELLING OFF

AT COST!

Look at this, all ye who want bargains!

RANKIN & CHAPMAN

ARE SELLING OFF AT COST, for cash

Ladies,

Rankin & Chapman offer their fine lot of dress goods for cost. Give them a call.

Country Merchants,

Rankin & Chapman will sell you a bill cheaper than you can buy it in the cities.

Every Body

Give them a call. They intend to close their business right off.

TERMS.—All sums under $5, cash; all sums over that amount a negotiable Note at 30, 60 or 90 days, payable at the Branch B'k of Cape Fear at Asheville. [Sept. 15, 1859.

JOHN CARPENTER,

WHO occupies *L. CHAPMAN'S* old stand, (late Turkey Creek) at

LEICESTER,

Is now receiving and opening a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

and purposes keeping himself well supplied in all articles usually called for at a village store. He will take in exchange for Goods all kinds of

Produce,

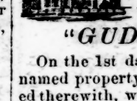
at fair rates, and desires as far as practicable to do a *ready pay trade.*

For *CASH* he is determined to be undersold by no party this side of the Blue Ridge.

To his old customers and friends he promises to make it worth their while to examine his stock; while new ones, he feels satisfied, will have only to try him to call again.

Leicester, Sept. 15, 1859. tf

TO RENT.



THAT large and commodious Public House in the town of Asheville, known as

"GUDGER'S HOTEL."

On the 1st day of January, 1860, the above named property, with all the out-houses connected therewith, will be offered for rent. The advantages which this hotel has in point of location, and the liberal patronage it has hitherto commanded, should be a sufficient recommendation to those who may be desirous of entering upon the business of Hotel keeping. A rare opportunity is now offered for a profitable business.

The Hotel will be kept open by Mrs. Gudger, widow of the late proprietor, till the close of the present year, who, with good assistants, will use every exertion to accommodate those who may stop at her house.

Any person wishing to rent the above named property, will please call on Messrs.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

October 27, '59. tf

$25 REWARD.

STOP THE MURDERER!

On Thursday, 20th instant, Davidson Vick, aged about 30 years, deliberately shot John Tipton Ford in Haywood County, N. C., through the body, killing him instantly. The said Vick is fair skined, wears red whiskers, is quick spoken, and weighs about 130 or 140 pounds. He formerly lived in Buncombe County.

We will give a reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his confinement in any Jail, so that he can be brought to trial.

BURTON FORD.
JOSEPH FORD.

Haywood County, N. C. Oct. 27, 1859, tf.

Notice.

ALL manner of persons are hereby forwarned against trading for a certain Draft, drawn by M. J. Fagg in favor of J. A. Buckner, and accepted by the undersigned, on the 19th day of August last, payable at ninety days, for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars.

Having reason to believe that the consideration for which this Draft was given will prove valueless, I intend to resist the payment to the utmost. JAS. W. PATTON.

Asheville, October 20, 1859. tf

WANTED.

I will take *OATS, RYE* and *CORN* in payment of debts due me, at their highest market price. I want Flour, and every kind of country produce. JAS. A. PATTON.

Sept. 15, 1859.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

TERMS.

The NEWS is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance; $2 50 if paid at the end of six months, or $3 if not paid until the expiration of the year. Clubs of ten or more at $1 50, invariably in advance.

☞ MR. H. K. RHEA *is authorized to receive subscriptions to the News.*

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE Asheville News Office, with all the Materials, Subscription list and good will, is offered for sale. Desirous to sell, I will make it the interest of any one wishing to engage in the newspaper business, to purchase. The circulation is fair, and might be largely increased; the advertising patronage speaks for itself, and the jobbing department is remunerative. A bargain will be given.

T. W. ATKIN.

Railroad Convention and Barbecue at Spartanburg.

As our readers already know there is to be a great *rousification* at Spartanburg on the 25th instant, to celebrate the completion of the Spartanburg and Union Rail Road. Good speaking and better eating, will be provided in great abundance; and every friend of the great project of connecting Charleston and Cincinnati, by way of the French Broad Valley, is specially and particularly invited to be present and participate in the festivities of the occasion. Our Spartanburg neighbors are whole souled people. They know exactly how to do the handsome thing, and on this occasion they intend to put in a few *extras*. We hope to see a heavy turn out from the French Broad Valley.

We are indebted to Messrs. Bobo, Legg and others, committee, for an invitation to be present—an invitation we shall be sure to accept, if it is in our power to do so.

Since the above was written we have received, from a friend at Spartanburg, a request to invite the friends of the French Broad Road, in North Carolina and Tennessee, to meet our South Carolina friends in Convention at Spartanburg, on the 26th. He urges it as all-important to the success of our work that a Convention be held *there* at *that* time. He is sanguine, if there be a strong North Carolina delegation present, of securing enough means to let the grading of the whole line to contract at once. This furnishes an additional reason why we should go. The *Barbecue* and *Convention* will be held on the same occasion. Let all who can leave home at that time go by all means.

Advalorem Taxation.

The question of advalorem taxation is eliciting considerable discussion just now. That the *principle* is right, we suppose few will deny.—Whether it is a *practicable* reform, at present, is another question. A communication on the subject will be found in to-day's paper. The writer, as is sufficiently evinced from the article, is a gentleman of ability, as well as a bold and fearless thinker. It can do no harm to discuss the matter, as the people desire, and should have, all the light which can be given.

The Weather, &c.

On Saturday night last the weather suddenly turned very cold, and Sunday was as disagreeable a day as we ever experienced—wind high and a slight sprinkling of snow. This was the first real cold weather we have had this winter, and it pinched pretty hard.

A few droves of hogs have passed this way to market. Prices ranging from 6 to 6½ cents, gross.

Godey's Lady's Book.

This old and favorite monthly for December is on our table. It is too weell known and too highly appreciated to need any recommendation. This number closes the volume. Now is the time to subscribe. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Go and See Them.

We would direct the reader's attention to the advertisements of Messrs. Gaines, Deaver & Co., in to-day's paper. They are receiving an unusually heavy and rich stock of goods—in fact, the heaviest they have ever brought to this market—and are determined to supply every want of their numerous customers at as low rates as goods can be bought anywhere in the United States. Every department of their large establishment is "crammed and crowded" with goods, and their customers and the public generally will find polite and accommodating clerks ready to wait upon them. Give them a call, and you will find our words true.

Arrested.

A man who gave his name as Wayne, and who had been lurking about in this county for some days, was arrested a short time since and lodged in jail. From his movements it was at first supposed that he was connected with the Harper's Ferry affair, but subsequent information revealed him to be an escaped fugitive from justice, having killed a man in Princess Ann county, Va. Five hundred dollars had been offered for his capture. He will be demanded by the authorities of Virginia in a few days. Rascals of every degree would do well to steer clear of Buncombe.

☞ The Southern Guardian, published at Columbia, S. C., by C. P. Pelham, Esq., has put on an entire new dress. It is beautifully printed, and edited with much ability.

HON. T. L. CLINGMAN.—Mr. Clingman arrived at New York on the 7th instant, on the steamer *Vanderbilt*, from his European tour.

—Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas has been seriously ill—so ill, indeed, that fears have been entertained for her recovery.

—The Tennessee Legislature has before it a proposition to expel all free negroes from the State after the 1st of January, 1862.

—Burdock leaves, heated or coddled, and applied to a part affected by neuralgia, will surely give relief.

The Baltimore Election.

The Baltimore newspapers confirm the telegraphic reports of the outrages committed in that city, at the election-polls, on Wednesday. All concur that the election was nothing but an act of violence and fraud, the Plug Uglies taking possession of the election polls, and driving every one off who attempted to vote an opposing ticket. The "Exchange" says: "Life has been sacrificed in the ineffectual struggles of individual gallantry; but by two o'clock, in all the wards, except the Eighth, the Reformers had abandoned the polls, perfectly satisfied that any election was impossible." The "American" (Reform) remarks:

"The election was nothing but an outrage—an outrage against decency, against law, and against all rights public and private. The city was given up to the control of lawless ruffianism supported and encouraged by the police and approved of and urged on by the recognised leaders of the American party. Armed bands of lawless characters held possession of nearly all the polling places, the efforts which the friends of a fair and legal election made to preserve order were treated as acts of riot, and the only arrests made by the police were of respectable and well-known citizens, whose whole lives are the guarantee of their obedience to the laws. Every species of fraud, every degree of ruffianism, and every violation of sworn duty, was used to defeat the expression of the will of the people. Bands of men, whose looks bespoke their character, rode in omnibuses and carriages from one poll to the other, voting without check at each. The accumulated disgrace and shame of the scene was painful to contemplate, and we can scarcely control our own feelings to write of it with any degree of calmness."

The Baltimore Sun adds:

"A whole city is literally disfranchised, defied, and laid helpless and prostrate at the feet of violent men. An organization, dominant by violence, utterly beyond all law, fearless of all consequences because it has none to fear, turns our public institutions upon us in mockery and derision. And nothing remains for the press to state, as the result of what purports to be an election, but to announce the opening and closing of the polls, and any quantity of 'voting' that might be necessary to accomplish the design of the clubs."

Another Conspiracy.

The Cincinnati Times learns from reliable authority that considerable excitement exists in a portion of Kentucky, relative to the supposed detection of a secret organization, having for its object a slave insurrection. The facts, as they received them, are as follows:

Two annoymous letters were received through the post-office at Cynthiana, Kentucky, announcing the existence in that locality of a secret organization, upon a plan similar to that of Old Brown's at Harper's Ferry, and having the same object in view. The letters and their contents were made public, and immediately created a great excitement throughout Harrison and Bourbon counties, where it is alleged the organization exists, and is intended to operate. A public meeting was called at Cynthiana, and was largely attended. Measures were taken to ferret out the members of the organization, and to protect the community against any outbreak that may be attempted among the slaves.

The association is said to consist mostly of negroes, led and directed by white men. It is charged that some of the employees of the Covington and Lexington Railroad are leaders in the movement. The annyomous letters declare that, like that of Harper's Ferry, each member of this organization is sworn to secrecy, and it is supposed that arrangements for a general outbreak were pretty well matured. A vigilance committee was organized at the meeting of the citizens, and the utmost precaution is observed throughout the country. Stringent resolutions were passed, and the least movement on the part of the slaves is to be the signal for prompt action.—Great consternation and alarm exists throughout the country, and a full supply of fire-arms have been ordered by the citizens, and a thorough preparation is made for any demonstration that may occur. This matter will be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties, whoever they may be, will be brought to justice.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Equal Rights.

MR. EDITOR: I notice that in the last number of your paper you republish, from the *Raleigh Standard* the proceedings of a public meeting of the "Working Men" of the city of Raleigh held on the 18th ultimo. It seems that the object of that meeting was to take preliminary steps towards the organization of the working men of the State, with a view to bring about the adoption of a different system of Taxation from that heretofore and now observed in this State. I infer from the language and general tone of the resolutions offered and adopted in the meeting referred to, that the working men of Raleigh desire to see the system of *advalorem* taxation adopted in North Carolina. To effectuate this is the object had in view no doubt, and while I deprecate the policy of arraying one class of our community against another, and would oppose any measure calculated to do this, I am greatly gratified at the move made in behalf of a line of policy that interests not only the working men of the State, but every citizen thereof also, as well as the citizens of every section. My only regret is that the meeting did not take a bolder and more well defined stand touching the matter it had in hand. I very much wish, too, that some well defined ground had been taken touching those measures of *Constitutional Reform* that the adoption of the *advalorem* system of taxation in this State will almost necessarily require. But as the action had by the meeting was purely of a preliminary character, I venture to hope that a more full and explicit account will hereafter be given of the objects had in view by the proposed organization.

In view, Mr. Editor, of the action taken by the meeting referred to above, and a general manifestation in various sections of the State, of a determination to insist upon several very material changes in our State Constitution, I beg to throw out one or two suggestions for the consideration of those who feel disposed to join in a movement intended to effectuate those changes. In doing this it is not my purpose to appeal to any particular class of citizens, or to any particular section of the State; for in my judgment, the great measures of reform, which I shall mention and which are to some extent now agitating the public mind, concern all classes of our citizens and every section of our State. They may indeed, for the present, concern some more than others, and some sections of the State more than others, but in the end they affect all alike.

It seems to me that the day has fully arrived in North Carolina when the people are determined to throw off party shackles, at least so far as questions of State policy are concerned, and to turn their attention to those matters of purely State concern that involve the happiness and prosperity of the people of the State, as well as the wealth and power of the same as a great sovereignty. I can but express my profound gratification at seeing the general interest manifested in the matters referred to throughout the State, and as one interested, I shall do all in my feeble power towards the accomplishment of an object so devoutly to be wished.

Surely there can be no doubt at this day and in this country, that the system of *advalorem* taxation is the only true, fair and equal one, and the only one that harmonizes with the theory of our government. Indeed our present system of taxation is directly at war with the great leading and fundamental principles of *equality*, that lie at the very foundation of our political institutions. I will not here go into a labored argument to establish the propriety of *advalorem* taxation, nor for the purpose of exposing the oppression and inequality growing out of our present system.—Such is not now my purpose. I may seek a future opportunity to do so. It is sufficient to suggest now that especially is it unequal, unfair, unjust and impolitic, that the owner of *land* should pay as much tax on three hundred dollars worth of the same, as the owner of a slave pays on such slave worth from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars. It is still more unjust and oppressive that the land owner and the holder of other species of property should pay substantially an *advalorem* tax, while the owner of slaves under twelve and over fifty years of age, pay not a farthing of tax on this most valuable and important property. There are men, scores of them, in the State, who own tens of thousands of dollars worth of slave property on which they pay no tax at all, while their neighbors pay substantially an *advalorem* tax upon their lands. I know more men than one in this (Buncombe) county, who own slave property worth from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars for which they pay no tax, and yet the benefit the owner of this species of property derives from the government in the way of protection, is tenfold that of the owner of other species of property, who pay probably twenty times the amount of tax to support the government. Will it be pretended that such a system as this is fair, that it operates upon all alike, and that it is contemplated by the theory of our government? Surely not. Such a system is nothing short of downright oppression, and ought not to be tolerated by free men. I do not hesitate to say that it is in this country, a disgrace to the age and a free and enlightened people. Yet this is the system of taxation heretofore and now observed in North Carolina.—It is matter of the profoundest astonishment that it could be tolerated for one hour, in a State that was first to declare the great principles that unredlie our political fabric.

The people are beginning to be aroused to a sense of the evil just referred to. It must and will be removed sooner or later. But we must consider that the removal of this evil involves the necessity of a change of the Basis of Representation in our State Senate. Under our present Constitution property alone, or nearly so, is represented in the Senate. This is wrong in this country, but I will not now occupy time and space to discuss it fully. Under the provision of our organic law referred to, that portion of the State that embraces one fiftieth of the taxes paid into the State Treasury, is entitled to a Senator, provided no county shall be divided, and this rule operates in this way: One small county in the eastern, old and first settled portion of the State, is entitled to a Senator, while five counties in the western, new and comparatively undeveloped part of the State, are entitled to but one Senator. And more, this same small county does not contain one sixth as much population in point of numbers, as the five counties. This is certainly all wrong. In a country like this, where every man does or may own property, there is no necessity for such discrimination.—It leads directly to the creation of distinctions that cannot with safety be tolerated in a free country—in a republic. All being property holders, property will be protected without making it the basis of representation. In our country *men*, and *not money*, ought to form the basis of representation. This provision of the Constitution is at war with that great political maxim of which the American people boast, that all power is derived from the people only. I will not discuss this further.

Suppose the system of *advalorem* taxation is adopted, then after the year 1871, when the State is re-districted, the eastern portion of the State, having four-fifths of the slaves and they being taxed *advalorem*, will have almost the whole weight in the Senate. The Senate will then substantially *belong* to one *end* or *section* of the State. If the slaves in the eastern part of the State were taxed *advalorem*, there are many counties then that would each be entitled to one Senator.—Could free men submit to this? Never! The whole of the State west of the Blue Ridge would hardly be entitled to one Senator. It may be said that this is but fair, as the slaveholder would pay the tax. If the *advalorem* system of taxation were adopted, our taxes would bear upon us much more lightly than they do, there being such an increased fund from which to levy them; and if the slave owner paid more taxes than the owner of other species of property, it would only be because he owned more property and more valuable property than those who are non-slaveholders, and because he therefore would derive proportionately more and greater protection from the government. Thus the idea that the slaveholder and the property holder ought to be represented through their property goes to the ground. Hence the necessity for a change of the Basis of Representation in the Senate.

There are other questions of State policy that need not be mentioned now. But the great and important question now presents itself. How is the adoption of these grave measures of Reform to be effectuated? Our State elections for Governor and for members of the Legislature are always controlled by federal politics and federal policy—questions of State policy are lost sight of and utterly swallowed up in the Maelstrom of federal politics. This is too true The experience of every observing man teaches him that it is wofully true. And it is to be feared that our elections that will take place next summer will again be controlled by federal office seekers and politicians. This is the great barrier in the way of the certain success of the friends of reform.—It should not exist. Our organic laws, both State and federal, contain wise provisions by the due and proper observance of which the people have appropriate and fixed times to pass upon questions of federal and State concern separately. Questions of federal policy ought to be passed upon by the people at the biennial election of members of Congress and the quadrennial election of President and Vice President of the United States. On the other hand, questions of State policy ought to be acted upon by the people at the elections of Governor and members of the Legislature. This is the beautiful theory of our government and there is no good reason why our practice shall not harmonize fully with this theory. The only successful way by which the friends of reform can effectuate their laudable purposes, is to make our elections that come off next summer turn exclusively upon questions of State policy that may be submitted to the people, eschewing federal politics altogether. Let it be distinctly understood that the co-operation of citizens in reference to questions of State policy shall be no test of their views and opinions touching federal politics. This ought to be done—it can be done. And I appeal not only to the working men of the State, but also to every friend of reform, as this term is now understood, to join in an effort to make our State elections next year turn upon questions of State policy exclusively. If this is done there will be no difficulty in effectuating every legitimate purpose had in view by those who feel sensible of the oppression that grinds them into the dust, growing out of our present unjust, unequal, and highly impolitic system of taxation. It may be said that the Presidential contest will be upon us next summer. So it will, but let the questions that may be involved in that canvass, be discussed by the electoral candidates that will come before the people. That contest need not trouble the people,—it will not necessarily control the votes of the laboring classes when they come to vote for Governor and members of the Legislature.—Then let the plan suggested be acted upon, and let the working men, aided by good conservative men of all classes, of all callings and professions, at once unite in an effort to make our State elections next summer turn solely upon those questions of State concern that so deeply interest us all.

REFORM.

—The work on farms in Minnesota is being performed nowadays by about half as many females as males.

—A man in Illinois has practically demonstrated that a horse's age is better indicated by his eyes than by his teeth.

—A physician in St. Paul asserts that 3,000 babies were born last Winter, and that the crop the coming Winter will be still heavier.

—Old Brown is said to be father to twenty one children. Wonder if the progeny is as bad as the old stock?

MORALS IN TEXAS.—Judge Buckley, in a recent charge to the grand jury of the District Court of Galveston, presented a most deplorable state of morals in Texas. Among other things, he said there was no other country inhabited by the Anglo-Saxon race, in which there was so little regard to law and order as in Texas, and continued:

"During the four years that I have been on the bench, there have been between 50 and 60 cases of murder before me; and if in each of the 12 judicial districts in the State there has been a like number, then there has been upward of 600 cases of murder in four years, showing a state of things unequalled in any country; and that of these 600 cases, not six of them had been found guilty by the jury before whom they were tried. It is not possible to suppose that, in all cases, there was a deficiency in evidence, and the only conclusion to which I can arrive is that the jury must have forgotten or disregarded their oaths."

THE WILSON LEDGER.—Mr. Joseph H. Foy has become sole editor and proprietor of this ably conducted democratic journal. Mr. Tumbro in a chaste, well written valedictory bids adieu to his former patrons and friends.

—The North Carolina M. E. Conference holds its next Annual Session at Beaufort, commencing on Wednesday the 14th of December next.

—Filibuster Walker is living in obscurity in New Orleans.

—A cattle drover was robbed at Memphis, Tenn., a few days ago, in a livery stable. $200 were taken from him.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

In Memoriam

OF MRS. ANNA McDOWELL.

BY EULALIE.

A few short weeks have quickly sped
Since we with *one* sweet counsel took;
Now low she lies amid the dead,
On her meek brow no more we'll look.

Her cheerful mien each heart did win,
With holy zeal her soul was fir'd;
She tarried not in seats of sin,
For *Mercy's* work she was inspir'd.

Affliction came—the rod she kiss'd,
Nor murmur'd at her Father's will;
She from her side her *Husband* miss'd,
Yet *Jesus* was her comfort still.

Nor long *alone* her tears she wept,
Soon to her ear the word was giv'n—
"Thy race is run—the faith thou'st kept,
A mansion fair is thine in Heav'n!"

Her body rack'd, a few short days
She linger'd on Time's dreary strand;
But ah! what visions met her gaze
Of the enchanting glory-land!

Her children, servants, gather'd round
To catch the latest sad farewells—
List! on their ears that melting sound
Like angel-anthems sweetly swells!

Upon that couch of restless pain,
Exultant hymns she joyous sung,
Like the *swan's* plaintive dying strain,
That o'er the waters gently rung!

Then calmly she sank down to sleep,
No gloom upon her spirit lay—
"Be quiet, children—do not weep,
Now *I am passing hence away.*"

Her voice was hush'd;—on Jesus' breast
Repos'd her weary, aching head,—
That peaceful slumber—blest—thrice blest!
Yea, precious is the righteous dead!

H. C. F. College, Nov. 8th, 1859.

Obituary.

MRS. CAROLINE M. PICKENS, wife of Rev. R. W. Pickens, daughter of Maj. S. H. Bickley, of Western Virginia, was born Aug. 17th, 1831—joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when quite young—professed religion at Castle Woods Camp Ground in Aug. 1848—was married on the 25th of September of the same year, and died Nov. 8th, 1859, lamented by all who knew her.

There is in the christian life and experience always something attracting, and to be commended by the moral and the good; but when we see one, as sister Pickens, ever faithful, humble, and pious, even the wicked are wont to say, let me live the life of the righteous that I may die their death.

We have little doubt but an Allwise Providence, for some cause or other, at times, gives to the pious in some way, premonitions of approaching dissolution; and so it seems to have been with sister Pickens. Something over six months previous to her death, on Sabbath, while her husband was gone to one of his appointments, she retired to her room for private prayer, as was her daily practice. After having performed that duty, she, not feeling well, lay down on her bed; while there, whether asleep or not she never seemed to know, she saw, as she conceived, her mother, who had been dead a number of years, come to her and told her that she would not live long, but that on the ninth day of her confinement she would die. The Pyrrhonist may judge of this as they please, yet it so impressed her mind that she made every preparation necessary for her departure—selected the place to be buried, and gave full directions as to the distribution and management of her children. Four days before her death she told her husband that she might soon be deprived of speech or reason, and that now, as she was calm and able to talk, she would again remind him of all her desires, and above all she wished him to know that with her "all was well"—"she saw her way clear—death had no sting—her trust was in her Savior—and heaven was her home." She was perfectly calm and pleasant to the last—murmured not nor did she complain. About 2 o'clock of the ninth day she fell asleep in Jesus—she went as she believed she would.

About sister Pickens, much that is good might be said. She was a loving and confiding wife—an affectionate and kind mother—a good and obliging neighbor—a faithful and zealous member of the church—and an humble and pious christian.

"Lo! the pris'ner is released,
Lighten'd of her fleshly load:
Where the weary are at rest,
She is gathered into God!
Lo! the pain of life is past,
All her warfare now is o'er;
Death and hell behind are cast,
Grief and suffering are no more"

J. A. REAGAN.

Reems' Creek, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1859.

***Abingdon Virginian, and Democrat at Abingdon, Va., will please copy.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

OUR Stock of Winter Goods is now completed. Call and see us. We are prepared to exhibit to our friends and customers a

RICH AND VARIED

Stock, embracing everything that is called for in a Store in this country; and at prices as low, if not a little lower, than any other Store in the City can furnish them.

Come along with your

Wool,
Jeans,
Linsey,
Feathers,
Bees Wax,

Hides, &c., &c., &c.,

And we will give you in exchange goods at figures to suit these distressingly hard times.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 17, 1859.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Monday evening last, by the Editor of this paper, Mr. J. T. E. W. Boyd, of South Carolina, to Miss Margaret M., daughter of Maj. Robert Boyd.

On the 10th instant, by Rev. T. J. Dawson, Mr. A. L. Dryman and Miss Ellen Holsclaw, all of Buncombe.

$300 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency, JOHN W. ELLIS, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been Represented to me that JAMES BOON, late of the County of *Yancey*, stands charged with the murder of A. F. KIETH, late of said county, and that the said Boon is a fugitive from justice, and hath escaped beyond the limits of the State:

Now, therefore, to the end that the said BOON may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do, hereby, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of $300 for his apprehension and delivery to the *Sheriff* of the county of *Yancey*.

DESCRIPTION:

Boon is 5 feet 8 inches in height, compactly built, and about 35 years of age. He has a full face and features, gray eyes, black hair, a pleasant voice, and pleasing manners. Over his left eye there is a small scar.

Given under my hand, and attested by [L. S.] the Great Seal of the State, this the 3d day of November, A. D., 1859.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

By the Governor:
GRAHAM DAVES, Private Sect'y.
November 17, 1859. 3w

BLANKETS, Blankets, Blankets, Blankets, at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

SHAWLS, Cloaks, Hoods, Comforts, Gloves, &c., at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

WE will pay fifty cents per bushel for good merchantable corn delivered in our crib in discount or in merchandise.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 14, 1859.

HOME MADE WORK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO., have on hand a first rate lot of Home Made Saddles, Bridles, Wagon Harness, Collars and Shoes, made of the best material from their own Tan Yard.

HARDWARE.

IRON, Nails, Chains, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Blacksmith's Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Sausage Cutters, &c., &c., can be found at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Full Length Steel Engravings of

WASHINGTON & EVERETT,

INCLUDING A VIEW OF MOUNT VERNON,

In the Engraving of Washington. These splendid engravings are from original paintings by Hicks, and are *engraved on steel* in the highest style of Art. They are each 25x35 inches, *each* CONTAINING SIX SQUARE FEET. So many coarse, miserable pictures have been palmed upon the public as works of art—and especially in cheap, black and muddy engravings—that it is difficult to convince persons of taste that they are safe in ordering what they have not first seen. We have paid the first artists their own prices, amounting to *many thousand dollars*, to produce *Engravings really beautiful*, as well as *the best Portraits*, and that shall be *splendid ornaments to any parlor.*—

TERMS ALMOST GRATIS.

We will send, POST PAID, securely packed in rollers—

Either Engraving and a $3 Magazine, one year for $3.

Both Engravings, and a $3 Magazine, one year, for $4.

☞ AGENTS who remit $30 at one time, will have an extra copy of each engraving. The Magazines are

Harper's,
The Knickerbocker,
Godey's Lady's Book,
The Atlantic,
Blackwood.

☞ By special arrangement, the entire year's subscription to the Magazine is paid over by us to their publishers, and subscribers receive their supply for the year direct from their respective publication offices. The cost of the engravings is paid only by the difference between the lowest wholesale and the regular price of the Magazines.

☞ Engravings sent at once, and subscriptions to periodicals commence with current issue, unless otherwise ordered. Money at our risk if proof is retained of having been mailed. First impressions are best, therefore send early. Address, O. H. BAILEY & CO.,

(At Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store.)
543 Broadway, New York.

Nov. 17, 1859—10w.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THIS IS A NEW DISCOVERY.

IT is a Chemical Union of materials, provided by Nature herself, for rendering pure the air we breathe. Its action is in obedience to fixed laws.

Quick, Sure, Powerful!

It purifies dwellings, sinks, kitchens,
It removes all offensive odors.
It cures burns with instant certainty.
It is best preparation ever used for fresh wounds.
It destroys all vegetable and animal poison.
It relieves in a few seconds the bites of insects, bees, &c.
It prevents meat from spoiling.
It relieves heartburn.
It makes *hard* water *soft*.
It cures tetter and scald head.
It scatters boils when forming.
It soothes boils when formed, heals them rapidly.
It is good for carbuncles, ulcers, corns and sores.
It cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath.

The worst symptoms of Typhoid and Scarlet Fever are mitigated by the use of this Fluid; it has been known to check the spread of Typhoid Fever in families and upon plantations.

Leading physicians are using it in Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Hospitals of New Orleans and Mobile are using it.

Hospitals, corporations, ship masters, manufacturers, planters, physicians, furnished by the gallon at reduced rates.

For sale by druggists and country merchants generally, from whom orders are respectfully solicited.

Try at least one bottle. Price 50 cents. Follow directions.

☞ Manufactured only in the Laboratory of DARBY & PRICE, Auburn, Ala.

For sale by E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

N. B.—Persons wishing soils, ores, water, &c., analyzed, can have it done on reasonable terms by sending to Prof. DARBY.

Nov. 17, 1859—1y.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the provisions of a Deed of Trust this day executed to me by John W. Wilson, for the benefit of Samantha C. Wilson and children, I offer for rent for the space of one year from the date of said Deed, that large and commodious

STORE HOUSE,

Situated on Main Street, diagonally opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co. Also a House and Lot on College Street; lot containing a good garden and spring. I will also hire for the same length of time a likely, active negro girl, named Jane, about fourteen years of age.

JAS. L. HENRY, *Trustee.*

Nov. 10, 1859—tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A LARGE and excellent lot just received at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

SALT, Salt, Salt, for sale by GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

IT will pay to call and see the New Goods at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

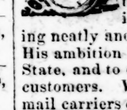
NEW GOODS!

New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,

at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Asheville, Nov. 10, 1859.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is permanently located in the town of Morganton, N. C., and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing neatly and promptly, upon reasonable terms. His ambition is to be the best workman in the State, and to do the best work for his numerous customers. Work can be sent by any of the mail carriers coming to this place.

R. R. BROOKSHIER.

Morganton, Nov. 10, 1859. 1y

EAGLE HOTEL.

I DESIRE to call public attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it ready for the reception of those who are seeking either health or pleasure, and will spare neither money or trouble to make it a *First Class Hotel*. I have secured the services of an able and experienced Steward from Charleston, to take charge of the dining room, and hope to be able to please even the most fastidious.

Permit me to call attention to the arrivals and departures of the Stages that have their offices at the Eagle:

Greenville, S. C.—Stage arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Morganton.—Stage leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings; arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights.

Warm Springs and Greeneville, Tenn.—Stage arrives and departs every day but Sunday.

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

July 7, 1859. tf

TO RENT.

THE subscriber desires to rent the property upon which he now lives, in the west end of Asheville, known as the "Baird Hotel." The House contains nine rooms, six of which are very large and comfortable; a large garret and good cellar. There is about 1½ acres of land in the lot, including a good garden and an excellent young orchard, with every variety of fruit raised in this country. Application must be made soon, as I expect to leave by the 15th of December.

J. S. T. BAIRD.

Nov. 10, 1859. tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, according to law, on the Estate of J. H. Gudger, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said Estate will please to make payment immediately.

W. L. TATE,
Administrator.

October 27, '59. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

THE largest and handsomest assortment ever brought to this market, now open and for sale low at J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 10, 1859.

Seamless Clothing.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING.

OVER Coats, Business Coats, Pants, Leggins and shoes, *without a seam*, cheap, at J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 10, 1859.

To Whom it May Concern.

A HANDSOME lot of Jewelry consisting of Pins, Ear Drops, &c., &c.,&c. Just received at ASTON'S.

N. B.—No Pinchback Watches sold at this establishment.

To the Afflicted.

A FRESH supply of Bliss' celebrated Dyspepsia Remedy. Just received at ASTON'S.

100 lbs. Fresh Raisons,
200 lbs. Dried Currants,
200 lbs. Copperas,
200 " Alum. Just received at ASTON'S.

6 Doz. Hostetter's Bitters,
6 doz. Kinchen's Alterative,
6 doz. Sanford's Invigorator,
6 " Concentrated Lye,
6 " Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

WINSLOW SMITH,

Of Asheville, N. C.,

WITH

WESSON & COX,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

FOR THE SOUTHERN TRADE,
16 Courtland Street,
NEW YORK.

October 20, 1859. tf

Directions for Making Soap.

DISSOLVE one can of Concentrated Lye in three gallons of rain or soft water, set it boiling, then put in four pounds of soap-fat or tallow; when the solution is clear and the fat all combined, which is seen by the disappearance of all the fatty eyes or spots on the liquid, add gradually (continuing the boiling) twelve gallons of soft water—after which boil steadily fifteen minutes and your soap is ready for use—a full supply of the Concentrated Lye just received at ASTON'S.

20 Gals. Copal Varnish,
10 gals. Coach Varnish,
20 gals. Sweet Oil,
20 " Damar Varnish,
20 " Spts. Turpentine, For sale at ASTON'S.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, }

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville ot Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz :

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year :

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, }
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

WM. H. BAILEY,

Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Equity.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Buncombe and McDowell.

Address—Swannanoa P. O.
September 29, 1859. 6m

FALL & WINTER.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO., are now receiving a large and well assorted stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Having been purchased upon the most favorable terms, they are prepared to sell on as favorable terms as any House in the Western part of the State. We would call particular attention to our large and well assorted stock of Ready Made Clothing.

Oct. 4, 1859.

BACON HAMS.

A SMALL lot nice Bacon for sale by GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Sept. 8. 1859.

NOTICE.

ON the 28th ult., I lost a large leather Pocket Book, containing some receipts signed by F. M. Wilson, and one receipt for Mrs. Jane Wolfe's Taxes, signed the date above mentioned. Also a two dollar bill. Any one finding said property will confer a great favor by letting me know. S. J. WOLFE.

Oct. 10, 1859.

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

B. S. GAITHER & J. D. HYMAN,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the Superior Courts of Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood counties.

☞ Mr. Hyman will also practice in the County Courts of the above counties.

B. S. GAITHER, Morganton, N. C. | J. D. HYMAN, Asheville, N. C.

October 20, 1859. 1y

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
For Plantations.
For Plantations.
For Plantations.

For sale in Asheville, by E. J. ASTON.

THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET. SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
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WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
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AND PERMANENTLY
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THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by

W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.
July 7, 1859.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent his STORE HOUSE, opposite Gudger's Hotel. It is too well known to render a description necessary.

J. S. SMITH.

A Purifier of the Blood, and certain cure for Scrofula or King's Evil, Lumbar Abscess, Hip Disease, White Swelling, all Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys and Spine, Chronic Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Asthma, Jaundice, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Debility following Intermittent or Malarious Fevers, and all diseases arising from the excessive use of Mercury.

The Vegetable Alterative is offered to the public as a radical cure for the above named diseases, arising wholly or in part from impurity or vitiation of the blood—the basis of its success rests upon the well-known alterative properties of Spanish Sarsaparilla, which is imported expressly for the compounder of this medicine in all its purity; it is then, with the addition of other medicinal plants—alteratives and tonic in their action—manufactured with great care, and concentrated in a palatable form, making by the combination one of the best Alterative Medicines ever used. It is mild, yet active, in its operation; it renovates, while it removes the cause of disease, and may be used by all with confidence and safety.

It is an Alterative Tonic and is peculiarly adapted to malarious sections of the country—it eradicates thoroughly all traces of chronic debility which so often follows an attack of severe or protracted cases of intermittent fever. In the South and West it has been thoroughly tried, and has never failed to restore the invalid to health, sometimes after all other remedies have failed.

In diseases arising from an excessive use of mercury or other mineral medicines, it is unsurpassed in the thorough and prompt manner in which it eradicates all diseased matter from the blood and glandular system.

In all cutaneous diseases it acts like a charm, and in such diseases as Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and Skin Diseases of every kind, it is without an equal in its curative effects.

In the combination there are remidies that act directly on the Liver and Kidneys, and therefore it proposes to relieve these organs when in a torpid or inactive state. In relieving these and other organs, and being a purifier of the blood, it claims to be a cure for that loathsome disease, Scrofula.

The Alterative is put up in pint bottles. Accompanying each bottle is a pamphlet setting forth the nature and character of the several diseases for which it proposes to be a cure.

All agents and others who have the Alterative for sale are supplied with these pamphlets for distribution. Ask for one and read it.

This medicine has been extensively used by many physicians of eminence throughout the South and we have letters from many of them, speaking in the highest terms of its action as an Alterative Tonic Remedy. We are at liberty to refer to Dr. King of Louisburg, N. C.; Dr. Claiborne of Petersburg, Virginia; Drs. Wilson and Sanders, Marianna, Florida; Drs. Blunt, Hart, and Butler, Greenwood, Fla.; Dr. C. A. Hentz, Quincy, Fla.; Dr. E. M. Fant, Bankston, Miss., and many others.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.
June 16, 1859. 6m.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his serviees to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the las three days of each month, for the purpose of pre scribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicte will please take notice. He offers this car through numerous solicitations from differen persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison' Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

Flats ! Flats ! Flats !

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March 24, 1859.

COMING IN.

OUR Spring and Summer Stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by

DR. D. F. SUMMEY,

long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves to our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "live and let live."

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

March 31, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

HATS!

A large assortment of *HATS*, from the fine beaver to the common wool, just received.

Aug. 25. J. A. PATTON.

NOTICE THIS.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. M. Blair & Co., by note or account, are hereby notified that if the same are not satisfactorily arranged by October Court, they will be placed in the hands of an attorney.

W. A. PATTON.

Asheville, Sept. 1, 1859.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
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Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
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Of any Medicine in the World.
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Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
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It is Especially Adapted to
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It is Especially Adapted to
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It is Especially Adapted to
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Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
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It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
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In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
Every Invalid Should
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Every Invalid Should
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors.

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.
July 7, 1859.

BLANKS

Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.**

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.;
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.
June 16, 1859. 1y

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers !

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Property on which he now resides, in the south end of Asheville.

The Lot contains 2½ acres, and has upon it a new Dwelling House 48×28 feet, two stories, a blacksmith shop, and all necessary out-buildings. It lies on the main street, and as a public house or business stand is very valuable. There is on the place a spring of excellent water.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

June 23, 1859. tf

ALL THE
PUREST AND BEST
PATENT MEDICINES,
MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT
ASTON'S.

Buggy For Sale.

A GOOD second hand Buggy, with tongue and shafts, and a set of new single Harness, on 6 months time for good paper. Enquire at this Office. [Aug. 4—tf.

10,000 LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron. J. A. PATTON.

June 30, 1859.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

I WILL give my customers 50 cents a bushel in discount for all the CORN delivered to me before the 1st of December next.

JAMES A. PATTON.

October 27, 1859. tf

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville. JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 1y

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.